

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the Bee sent their address by leaving an order at this office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
 County of Douglas,
 Geo. B. Teschke, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 1, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, June 25... 23,441
 Monday, June 26... 23,897
 Tuesday, June 27... 23,897
 Wednesday, June 28... 23,897
 Thursday, June 29... 23,897
 Friday, June 30... 23,897
 Saturday, July 1... 23,897
 Total... 141,356

SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of July, 1893.
 N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago.

The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
 Auditorium hotel,
 Grand Pacific hotel,
 Auditorium hotel,
 Grand Northern hotel,
 Grand hotel,
 Leeward hotel,
 Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street,
 Files of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska Building and the Administration Building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

WE OFFER congratulations to the State Banking board in the fact that it shows evidence of returning nerve force.

MONEY is not so remarkably scarce in Omaha when the city treasurer takes in over \$30,000 in a single day. Omaha has plenty of money. What she wants is more confidence.

BY ALL means Omaha should have a Home for the Aged. The market house project, the union depot and the north-west railroad scheme are all eligible candidates for admission.

THE results of the by-elections in Germany prove conclusively that the German people have a more wholesome dread of socialism than an increased expenditure for the army.

THE May statement of the Burlington system of railroads is in strange contrast with the doleful complaints of its officers. The statement shows a marked increase in both freight and passenger earnings.

SLOWLY but surely Gladstone is pressing the Irish home rule bill to a final and decisive vote. That it will pass the House of Commons is not doubted, and its triumph will be a fitting climax to the career of England's great commoner.

THE revenue revision commission of Iowa has completed its report, which may be published in a few days. The conclusions reached will be of unusual interest to the people of Nebraska, who appreciate the necessity for a revision of the revenue laws of this state.

THE sentence imposed upon Gorham Betts serves to emphasize the fact that there are other men more vulnerable than he who richly deserve punishment. Most of these, however, have money and money is all powerful in thwarting the administration of justice in Lancaster.

IN THEIR exultation over the results of the cowboy race the agents of the humane societies seem to have overlooked the case of the brute in human form who throw two harmless Mexican burros down the precipice of the cliff dwellers exhibit simply because he wanted all the pathway to himself.

THE fact that the death of Mr. A. J. Drexel, the great Philadelphia capitalist who invested in Omaha, will not interfere with the plans of the East Omaha Land company is a matter for congratulation. This public spirited company is doing more for the development of Omaha just now than any other agency.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON has the happy faculty, possessed by so few of our public men, of being able to condense a volume into a paragraph. When he said in a recent interview that "the repeal of the Sherman act would have a good effect upon the imagination of the people," he expressed the cause and effect of the existing panic in a nutshell.

THE demands of the tax collector are inexorable and must be met. But the movement in this city to suspend the delinquent penalty for thirty days, or until August 1, is not without reason and good conscience. The best men in Omaha are urging the banks to be lenient with honest patrons. The same conditions inspire a like request of the city government.

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times is the increased activity in the exportation of American wheat. The fact that 14,000,000 bushels were cleared from Atlantic and Pacific ports during the four weeks ending June 23 ought to have a stimulating if not an immediate effect upon prices. The only drawback is the extremely low price which wheat commands at this juncture in the European market.

LATER and fuller details of the disaster to the British man-of-war Victoria prove that it might have been prevented by better seamanship. Friends of the American navy will be glad to know that the movement which the English squadron executed with such fatal results is obsolete in the naval tactics books of this country. As usual Americans have profited by the sad experience of other nations.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

More than ordinary attention will be given this year in parts of the country to the celebration of Independence day, and very generally there seems likely to be rather more interest than usual manifested by the people in the observance of this holiday. The celebration in Chicago will doubtless be the most elaborate and memorable ever known. Philadelphia has made great preparations for properly observing the day, and in other cities the coming "Fourth" will witness a patriotic commemoration of that great event in human history, the declaration of American independence. The time is auspicious for giving the world a splendid object lesson in the patriotism of the people of this republic.

In the current number of *The Forum* Julia Ward Howe submits some timely and judicious suggestions as to how the Fourth of July should be celebrated so as to make it a true festival, a national solemnity, without forgetting the claims of the young to be amused as well as to be instructed. She does not propose that the childish pleasure of the day shall be abridged. "We must allow children the explosion of animal spirits, and they will delight, as some grown up people will, in much that is irrational," but Mrs. Howe thinks the day itself is too important to be made one of mere noise and parade. "It should be made highly valuable for impressing upon the minds of the young the history of their national liberty and its cause."

She suggests that in the first place the day might fitly be made one of reunion by different clubs and associations of culture and philanthropy. "I can imagine civic banquets," writes Mrs. Howe, "of a serious and stately character in which men and women might sit together and pledge each other in the exhilaration of friendship and good feeling." She would have processions, but have them less military in character and more pacific in suggestion. The Fourth might be ushered in with martial music and a military display sufficient to recall the services of the brave men who gave our fathers liberty; there could be orations in various public buildings and "a spartan feast, wholesome and simple;" there might be exercises for the children of the public schools, examination of classes in American history, prizes given for essays on historical and patriotic subjects; following all this a gathering in public gardens and a tea with fruit and flowers served for the children of the city; and in the evening the singing of national anthems, tableaux vivants and fireworks, concluding with a pastoral benediction in some form. Mrs. Howe would make the occasion one for the signing of pledges of good citizenship, and she would also have "the great political offenses of the century fitly shown, the crimes of Louis Napoleon, the rapaciousness of Germany, France and England, the wicked persecution of the Jews."

"Now that we are nearing the close of our nineteenth century," she observes, "it becomes most important for us that its historic record should be truly rehearsed, its great saints and sinners characterized, its wonderful discoveries and inventions explained." There is unquestionably a great deal of merit in this plan for a serious and rational observance of the Fourth of July. If put into effect generally where the conditions are favorable it is not to be doubted that the results would be gratifying. But the program contemplates more than could be usefully accomplished in a single day, and besides, there are few communities where a sufficient number of people could be found from year to year willing to take the trouble of preparing so varied and comprehensive a celebration, while the question of expense might be an even more serious difficulty. It is certainly desirable to give this holiday a somewhat higher significance and broader scope than it obtains from the usual method of its observance, but as it is still exercised a great influence in refreshing the popular patriotism.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The world's congress of building and loan associations which assembled in Chicago last week was a notable gathering. It was the first congress of representative men actively engaged in an economic movement of great importance, and its deliberations, summarized elsewhere, are therefore especially interesting. While most of the papers presented and the discussions concerned the system and management of associations, two features concern the general public. These were the statistics of home association growth and the utility of sentiment for thorough state supervision. Superintendent Wright of the United States department of labor submitted an outline of the investigation of the department into building associations. The figures, although incomplete, show this beneficent form of co-operation to have reached astounding proportions. From the data available he shows that at the beginning of the year there were 5,800 associations in the United States, with 1,659,456 shareholders and net assets amounting to nearly \$900,000,000. The parent state, Pennsylvania, heads the column, followed by Ohio, Illinois and Indiana in their order. Nebraska makes a creditable showing with seventy-one associations and assets amounting to \$3,000,000. Although co-operative home building was founded in this country sixty years ago, its general growth and widespread popularity is the work of the past twenty years. The strength it has attained in public estimation in a brief period justifies the prediction of Mr. Wright that it is destined to surpass savings banks, both as to deposits and depositors. The urgent demand for regulation that regulates and effective state supervision is an echo of the well known sentiment of managers of legitimate associations. In most of the states laws have been enacted to protect the people from fraudulent concerns masquerading under the name of building and loan associations and profiting by their popularity. But this is not enough. The honest association is liable to injury its shareholders through incompetence and negligence. Regulation should, therefore, aim to

eliminate the fraudulent and check the incompetent. Supervision to be effective should go down into the bowels of associations. Every transaction should be examined by a competent official, and in case of fraud or incompetence it is manifest, proceedings should be instituted to wind up the concern.

The Nebraska law, even with its defects, gives the banking board ample supervisory powers over building and loan associations, both at their inception and in their operation. The fact that legitimate associations persistently urge greater vigilance in this respect should stimulate the authorities, not only in guarding chartered associations, but in preventing fraudulent concerns from obtaining money under false pretenses.

SILVER AND THE MARGIN OF PRODUCTION.

The past week's complications in the silver market afford a very forcible illustration tending to bear out some of the recent economic theories upon the question of value and prices. When Ricardo formulated the theory of economic rent early in the century, he laid the basis for the proposition that the price of agricultural produce was not solely dependent upon the amount of labor expended in producing any particular part of the supply. As developed by his followers it was stated in these words, namely, the price of agricultural produce is fixed by the margin of cultivation. This rule, or so-called law, was taken to hold good for all commodities raised or extracted from the soil and the law of rent was accordingly extended to include lands devoted to mines and mining.

The economist Jevons was probably the first to question the universality of this rule as thus laid down. He, in his work on money, gave utterance to the apparent paradox that in the case of the money metals the very opposite was true, that the price fixed the margin of cultivation although the converse might possibly apply to the annual agricultural crop. In other words, wherever we have a comparatively indestructible stock of goods, wherever the annual production bears but an extremely small ratio to the total available supply, wherever the demand is relatively stable and it is impossible to materially alter the supply except in long time-periods—wherever all these conditions are present, the price as regulated by the existing relation of supply and demand will determine whether or not it is profitable to operate the mines at the margin of production. If the cost of producing the last increment of the supply is identical with its price, it is only because the latter will not warrant the working of mines just below the margin for the time being.

The new Austrian school of economists, in reality the successors of Jevons, have worked along both of these lines. They maintain that price is fixed by the cost of producing the final or marginal increment, but at the same time recognize the interaction of the price upon the margin. It is this interaction which has been so clearly illustrated by the present silver flurry. The price of silver has heretofore been at a point which has enabled all the mines to be profitably worked to their full capacity. The cost of raising the ore in some was much less than in others, but the difference merely insured to the owners an extra profit or quasi-rent. As the price of silver has declined the returns have failed to cover the cost of production in the more poorly situated mines. Even then it was not necessarily advantageous to shut down. An immense amount of fixed capital has been sunk in these mines and if the mines are closed this huge sum lies idle. Under such circumstances any return over and above the actual daily operating expenses is so far a contribution to the interest account. The slightest possible interest is better than no interest at all. So these mines have continued to pour out their silver so long as the price has covered the more working expenses. Evidently only a few mines have gotten to so low a point, but all have been visibly affected. When the Colorado mine owners on Thursday "resolved to completely close down all silver mines, mills and smelters in Colorado until such time as silver is appreciated at its proper worth" we saw the actual evidence that the margin of production of silver had been changed by the decreased price of silver resulting from the annihilation of India's demand. Some of the mines previously far above the margin could undoubtedly have continued to be profitably worked, but the margin had risen so high that the greater number of mines fell below it, and the owners, recognizing their solidarity of interests, ordered all closed at once. This event then, besides its great practical bearing, has a theoretical significance as well. However defective the recent theories of value may be in other respects, one important phase—the interaction of price and the margin of production—has been greatly strengthened by the illustration just described.

STORY OF A BIG SWINDLE.

The New York *World* gives a complete history of the National Cordage company which it terms "a big swindle." The reports of the company show that \$5,000,000 of preferred and \$10,000,000 of common stock of January 15, 1891, was listed. Its present "reorganization plan" calls for \$8,000,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common—an increase of \$15,000,000 in the stock which it would dispose of to a credulous public. "That the people may understand the facts on which these schemes base their enormous augmented issue of stock the following figures are quoted from the company's report of its resources October 31, 1891: Assets, merchandise, \$3,143,703.06; accounts and bills receivable, \$2,657,576.04; cash, \$40,251.04; real estate, buildings, machinery and leaseholds, \$17,077,500, a total of \$23,419,120.04. Liabilities, stock and bills payable, \$19,712,806.69, leaving a surplus of \$3,706,313.45. The report also shows an excess of current assets above current liabilities of \$1,628,813.45. Dividends paid, 8 per cent on preferred and 9 per cent on common. On May 4, 1893, the value of the plant and realty had declined from \$17,077,500 to \$15,268,890, while the current assets and liabilities stood: Current assets, including merchandise, bills receivable, cash, etc., but not including plant, realty nor good will, \$19,463,637.13. Current liabilities, accounts payable, not including bonds of security, corporation nor capital stocks, \$11,986,417.71, a deficiency of \$1,522,760.58. The excess of current assets of \$1,628,813.45 in 1891 had become a deficiency of \$1,522,760 in 1893—a decline of \$3,151,574 in the condition of this trust concern. The report also shows a shrinkage on the plant of \$1,898,639. Yet notwithstanding this marked decline in the value and earning power of the company, the company last October announced that it had made a profit during the year of \$2,817,063 and paid \$1,450,000 in dividends. It is on such figures of decline in earning power, and shrinkage in the value of the plant, glided over with the pinchcock of fraudulent dividends, that this combine proposes an increase of the stock from \$15,000,000 to \$28,000,000. The company even has the sublime audacity to promise the stockholders a dividend of 8 per cent on this increased stock. If any one is so gullible as to be taken in by any such confidence game he will be entitled to little sympathy or commiseration. In reviewing the above figures it is perfectly clear, as the *World* says, "that the statements on the strength of which the stock was listed and sold were utterly false; that of the dividends so lavishly paid for the purpose of supporting the stock on the market not one dollar was earned; that the scheme was fraudulent as well as unlawful in its inception and has been fraudulently carried out. The law makes it a crime to organize or maintain such a company. That crime has been committed." The *World* insists upon the prosecution of the company under the New York penance code, but this is not the only vicious combine that has imposed upon the public by exactly the same villainous methods herein exposed. Nor is it likely to prove the last until some drastic administration of justice may have the effect of sweeping such fraudulent stocks from the market and such illegitimate concerns out of existence.

where the street railway companies pay a percentage of gross earnings into the city treasury. It is recognized in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the new rapid transit company received its charter only on the condition that the earnings of the company are divided between the stockholders and the taxpayers. The proposition is even recognized so far west as Kansas City, where the gas company will obtain a renewal of its franchise only by turning into the city treasury a percentage of gross earnings. It will take some time, perhaps years, to induce the people to take concerted action to bring about the new reforms. In a younger city like Omaha existing franchises must needs expire by limitation; but when the time comes, the private corporations which are now taking large dividends from the people should be required to return to the city treasury annually a just proportion of their earnings, based upon a careful adjustment of the interests of the taxpayers who contribute the franchise and of the men who invest the capital. When that day comes the city government can be largely supported by the revenue derived from the municipal gas, electric light, water, telephone and transportation service, operated either directly by the city or by quasi-public corporations.

Even from Mexico, which remains the only silver country in the world, comes a pretty clear conception of some of the causes that have led to the present financial condition in the United States. The Mexican *Financier* does not attribute the money failures that have taken place here within the past few weeks to a "tight money market." That this is not the cause is made evident, it says, by the fact that during the past few months the currency has been increased by the issue of \$15,000,000 in treasury notes which have been paid out in the purchase of silver bullion by the government under the Sherman silver act. The gold that has been going to Europe has been taken from the vaults of the national treasury and not from the banks or pockets of the people. The real reason for the stringency it finds "in the lessened confidence of the banks and the money lenders in the ability of the borrowers to repay the loans demanded. And behind this distrustful sentiment of the holders of money lies the fear that the country is coming to a silver basis and will soon be in the same plight as are India and this country. Credit has been withdrawn because lenders do not care to run the risk of being paid in a 65-cent dollar. No man wishes to lend gold dollars today and a month hence to be paid in silver dollars. That is the 'rub' in the United States."

ONLY last April the jobbers and manufacturers of Omaha were congratulating themselves upon increased trade and good collections. Country merchants were paying their bills promptly, which meant that the farmers and consumers generally were prosperous and hopeful. But the contagion of a stringent money market and the widespread doubt as to the future policy of the government has blighted the trade of this section. Sixty days ago it was impossible to forecast the crop situation in Nebraska, but the people generally have confidence in the wealth-producing resources of the state, and times were good. Now, in the face of a bright promise of an abundant harvest, traders are deep down in the slough of despond. These comparative conditions within so brief a period are paradoxical. They cannot be fully explained on the theory of cause and effect. But we all have to admit that they exist and let it go at that.

IT SEEMS strange that railroad companies should complain of the unprofitableness of passenger traffic in view of the fact that they find it impossible to make Fourth of July excursion rates on account of the vast crowds that are going to the exposition.

Doing Good With Their Millions.

The country, cast look with equanimity upon the accumulation of vast personal fortunes by such men as Stanford and Rockefeller. Their endowments of universities and colleges are the highest form of practical philanthropy. As their endowments were not posthumous the sweets of public appreciation were reaped under tongues that were alive with life.

Executive Filippine.

"I expect to have a session of congress on my hands at that time." This is the reason Mr. Cleveland gave why he could not spend more than one day, October 9 to 10, at the centennial celebration of William College. Fancy George Washington, Thomas Jefferson or any other president than Grover Cleveland saying, "I expect to have a session of congress on my hands at that time!"

The Meeting of the Widows.

The meeting between Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis at West Point was accidental, but amiable, even effusive. The two widowed gentlewomen, whose husbands had played such important and antagonistic parts in the terrible drama of war, though strangers to each other, shook hands with expressions of mutual good will, and set the nation an example of amity altogether Christianlike and admirable.

Degenerate Patriotism.

This country has improved in many things, but it has retrograded in its Fourth of July celebrations. There was a time when the patriotic orator and the reading of the declaration of the independence were the features of the day. There were perhaps a few muskets fired, and occasionally a sham battle would vivify the memory of scenes which called the holiday into existence. But the barbarous fire cracker and the destructive devil-chaser occupied an inconspicuous and almost ignominious place in the ceremonies. The sentiment of the occasion was what counted then, and the explosion was entirely subsidiary quantities. But at present the explosions almost monopolize the field and the sentiment is only half remembered.

National Compliments.

The United States has just been given two handsome compliments by foreign agents. England has sent a commission here for the purpose of examining the American system of public education in order to ascertain what features can be advantageously incorporated into a new school bill which is in course of preparation for introduction into Parliament. The German government has appointed a commission of military engineers to examine the railroad system of this country and the methods of transportation with especial view to the obtaining of suggestions that may be useful to Germany in the event of war. The United States prides itself upon both its educational and railroad systems, and this action of these foreign governments shows that this pride is not a vain one.

Washington Star: Dr. McGlynn's latest remark is: "I have nothing to say." This leaves the interviewers a delightfully unroasted, imaginative scope.

Rochester Herald: Probably we shall hear less about annexation from the Canadians during the next six months. The Ontario Presbyterians have caught a heretic.

Chicago Tribune: When the pope declares that "the parent must be the judge of the school which his child shall attend," he shows that he would have the Catholic church march in the army of the world's progress and not mark time.

Philadelphia Times: In connection with the reported building of a Mohammedan mosque in this country it will be remembered that the orthodox Mussulman takes of his shoes on entering. There may not be so much kicking in the church in consequence.

Chicago Post: Boston's Congregationalist ministers passed resolutions condemning World's Fair Sunday opening here they all journeyed for their summer vacation. Their churches will be closed until fall and their congregations are virtually forbidden to worship nature meanwhile.

St. Paul Globe: The Omaha Methodist ministers who are inciting a boycott of the World's fair because of the Sunday opening are advertising the world's fair as being too bigoted and narrow to live in this age. They should have been translated long ago.

Minneapolis Tribune: Rev. Dr. Barrett of Georgia, who recently conducted three churches and a moonshine distillery until the revenue officers closed down the last named enterprise, evidently failed to see the distinction between spiritual and spiritual consolation and was a firm believer in both. It is a pity to cut short so useful and versatile a career.

Cheltenham Commercial: Clergymen in England have discovered another enemy to church-goers in the bicycle. Ever English clergymen are fascinated with the wheel. If the bicycle is not scotched, there will be not only empty pews, but empty pulpits in English churches. The bicycle is a detriment to church-goers is something new, but that it is powerful is proved by the letters to British clerical papers from suffering pastors.

Kansas City Times: Kansas City has a preacher who would evidently rather be rotten-egged than laughed at. At least that is the only conclusion that can be drawn from his action in having an arrest made for the latter offense, but not for the former, when he had an apparently clear case on each count. The gentleman is young, however, and he will find in time that it is much less disagreeable to be ridiculed than to have your clothes all mussed up with juice from a rotten egg.

SIGHTS AT THE FAIR.

There are 150,000 rose bushes on Wooded Island, and at the present time they are nearly all in bloom.

The Japanese building "Hooden," exhibited in the exposition, represents architecture of the three different ages.

The Columbian Liberty bell will be rung for the first time at noon on the Fourth of July, and a commensurate work will have every bell in the country, if possible, ring in conjunction with this clanging of freedom.

The religious convictions of the Laplanders are so strong that they seriously object to being put on show on Sunday. They pass most of the time on that day beneath the trees in their village, singing hymns and reading prayerbooks.

The lost and found department of the fair is on the third floor and at the south end of the terminal station. An elaborate record is kept there of all articles reported as lost and of all that are found. Already nearly 600 articles have found their way there.

In the Mining building is a statue in salt of Mrs. Lot as she appeared after she looked back. If the lady in question resembled in the least her saline prototype, Mr. Lot had cause for congratulation on the fact that she yielded to the temptation to look behind.

An Irish day is to be arranged for, and the sons of the Emerald Isle propose to see to it that the crowds of German day shall be surpassed, although an effort will be made to outline the Teutons in the way of display. Speeches will be made and the green displayed everywhere.

Two Irishmen were eating in a Midway pleasure restaurant the other day and the one was telling his comrade about Columbus making the egg stand "stop, Pat," says the other. "Behold, of thinkers solve the riddle that egg, if no judgment as the age as an egg does not deserve me."

The newspaper columns of 100 years ago were plentifully besprinkled with advertisements noting the arrival of cargoes of Jamaica rum. In the Jamaica exhibit at the fair there are many besides rum, although there is a liberal quantity of that article to be seen. There are beautiful woods of many varieties, such as ebony, mahogany and satinwood, there are carvings of ivory, bronzes, dyes, spices and many manufactures, and what not—Jamaica ginger forming a large portion of the latter classification.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Star: Dr. McGlynn's latest remark is: "I have nothing to say." This leaves the interviewers a delightfully unroasted, imaginative scope.

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BLASTS FROM RAMP'S HORN.

A lady man's clock always runs too fast. A mercy counted is a trouble rubbed out. Small fish will nibble at any kind of bait. No vice has any more ugly face than self-conceit.

Only those can sing in the dark who have light in the heart. Don't go security for the man who lets his gate swing on one hinge. A woman who can see more with one eye than a fool can with two.

The favorite employment of a concealed man is to brag on himself. Whenever heaven touches the earth there is consternation in the pit. Look your troubles squarely in the face and they will soon scatter and run. You will probably miss it if you join a church simply because its steps are the highest.

The joy God puts into a human heart is something the devil has never yet been able to take out. The only prayers which get to heaven are those which fall from the lips of people who are trying to do their part.

THREE TRIFLES.

Pottsville Chronicle: While the sizzard sizes the sermons should be scissored. Dallas News: "Don't let little things bother you," sounds like foolishness during the red-hot season.

New York Recorder: Mr. Jones—No, the fools are not all dead yet, madam. Mrs. Jones—So lucky for me, don't you know, dear. I never did look well in black. Buffalo Courier: In all probability more than one woman will see their own counsel if the retainers were not outrageously high.

Chicago Times: Oh, for a cool, sequestered nook, or rocky dell, or a pool, babbling, brook brook—also a glass of beer. Philadelphia Record: "If money does talk," observed Snobs, the other day, it is not to ask the girl on the silver dollar why she so persistently and successfully shuns me.

Washington News: A clown attempted to get off a new joke in writing upon the circus tent was struck by lightning, several people being killed. Detroit Tribune: A horse race is not wicked in itself; it is what a man says who is taking up his post tickets that is sinful.

Harper's Bazar: "Were you introduced to the count last night, Marjorie?" "Yes. We talked for an hour." "What did you talk about?" "I haven't the remotest idea. We spoke in French." Chicago News: The Briton drops his 'ha, which have with him plays; but would improve the Norseman if he could drop his 'ja'.

New York Herald: Jackson Ball—I never kissed a girl in my life and I don't you. May Ketchum—I've heard that from others. Jackson Ball—Who told you? May Ketchum—Ever so many; it's an awfully old lie.